

Rethinking vaccine strategies for vulnerable populations

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Cellular Immunology

Infection, Immunity & Global
Health



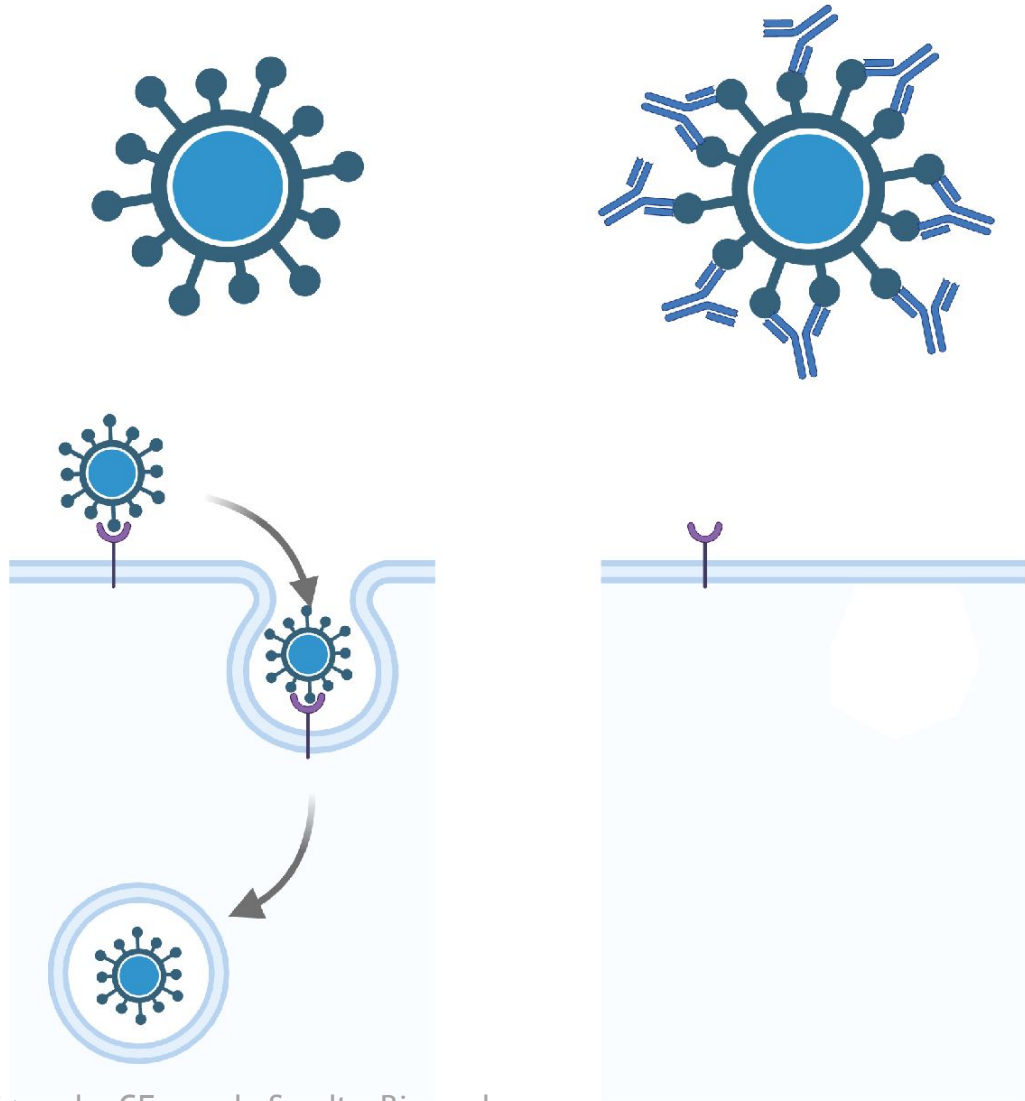
1 in 5 people globally suffer from impaired immunity

Increased risk for severe respiratory virus disease outcomes

- By **2050** around **22%** of the world's population will **be aged >60 years**
 - **1.8-2.1 Billion people**
 - Affected by immunosenescence
- ~**4%** of the world's population is affected by one of >80 different types of autoimmune diseases
 - **330 million people**
 - Often treated with immunosuppressants
- Cancer patients, transplant patients
 - Often treated with immunosuppressants

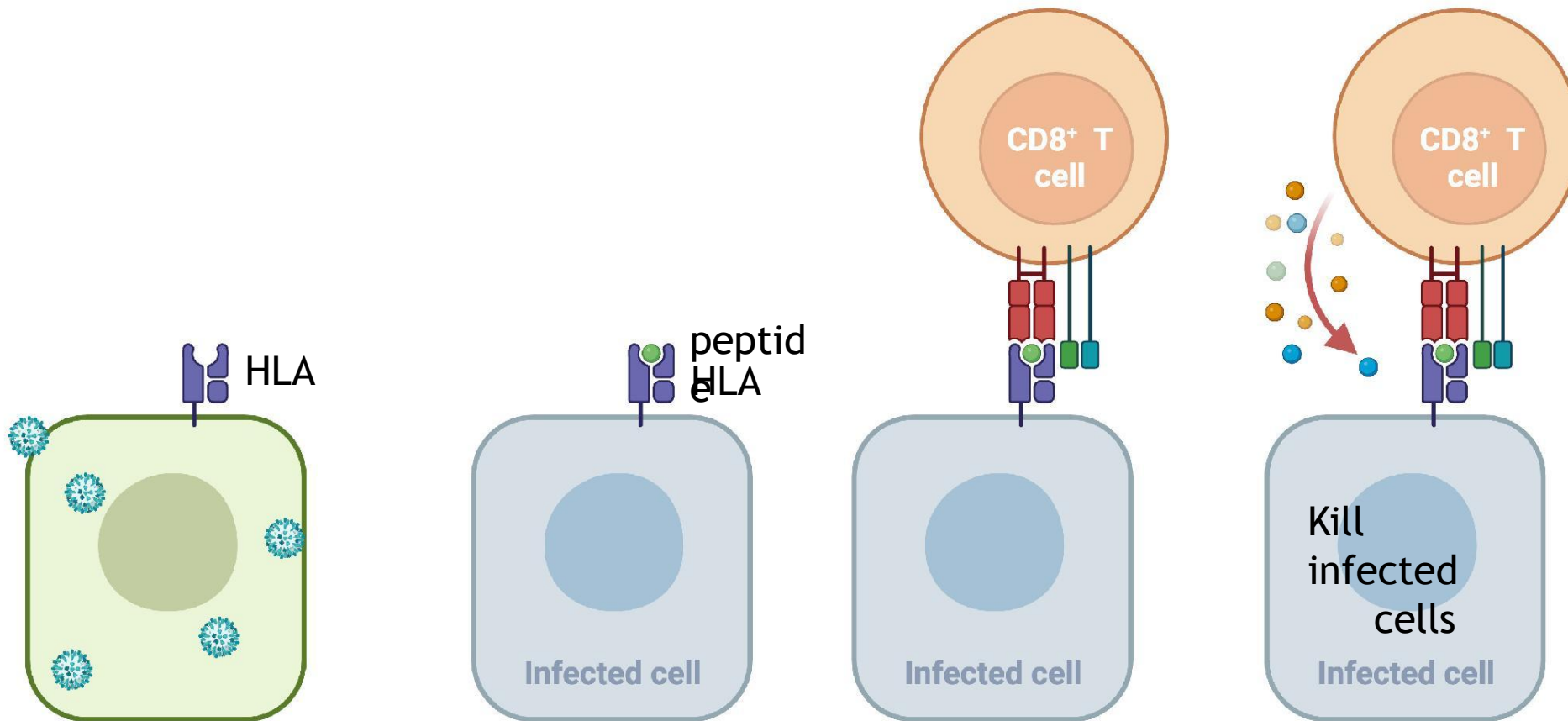


Traditional vaccines induce antibodies



- Risk antigenic drift (influenza & SARS-CoV-2)
- Risk rapid waning of immunity (RSV)
- Tested in healthy adults
- Work best when boosting naïve immune responses

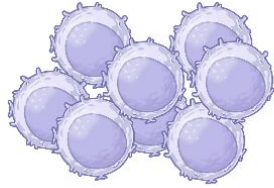
Harnessing CD8⁺ T cells



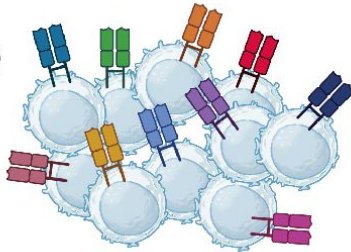
- Recognize conserved internal viral proteins (cross-reactive)
- Important second line of defense by preventing severe disease outcome

Immunity in vulnerable populations & rethinking vaccine strategies

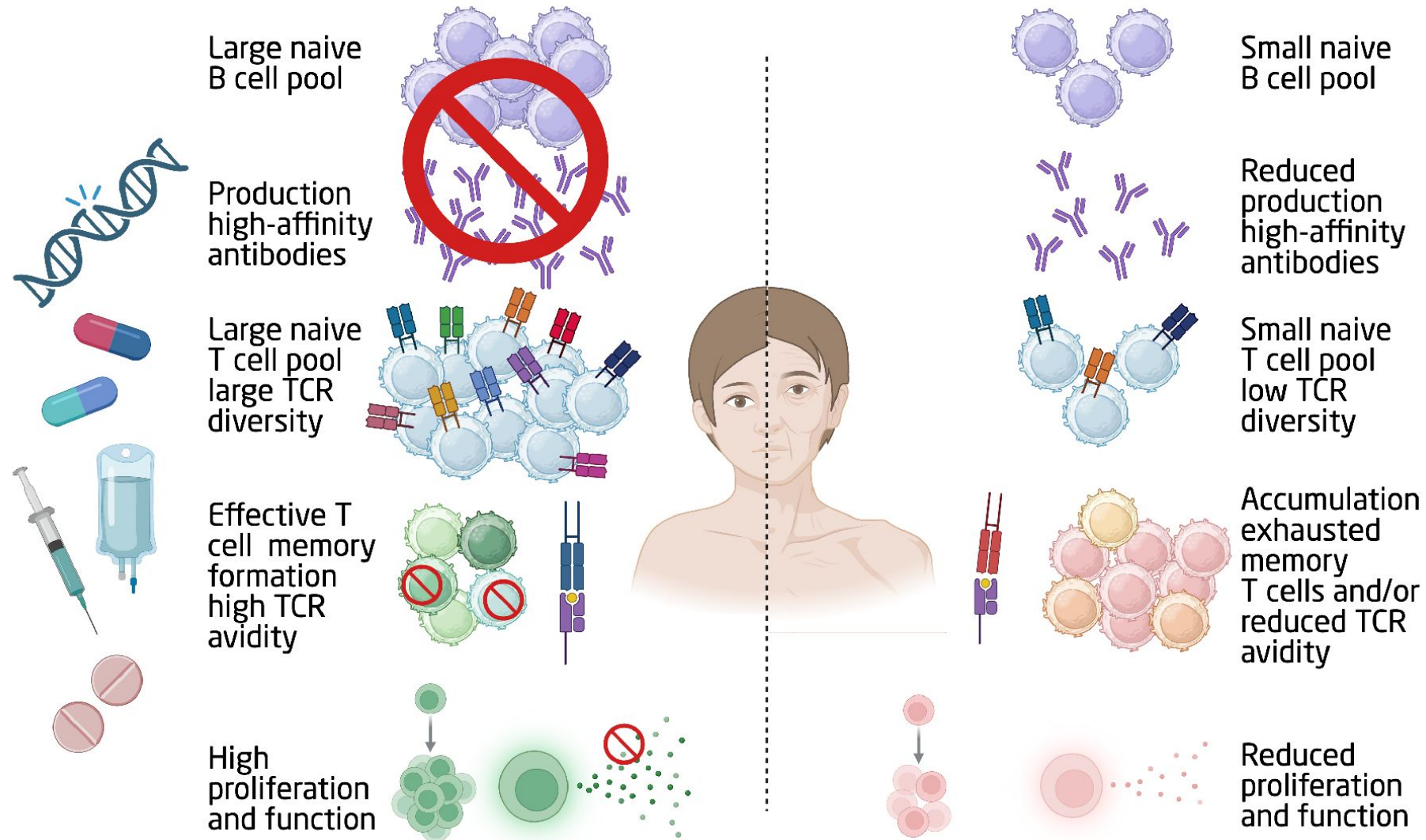
Large naive
B cell pool



Large naive
T cell pool
large TCR
diversity



Immunity in vulnerable populations & rethinking vaccine strategies



- Vulnerable populations have other Correlates of Protection
- Harnessing multiple parts of the immune system can increase protection against severe disease
- Timing medications and vaccines matters
- Vaccines should be designed for and